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VOL. 13.

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NO. 190.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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We are prepared to execute all kinds of

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In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Checks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellanies, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN H. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal court, and in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desirable, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 15, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Louis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would be the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmer Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be exceeded.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—tf.

M. FOLEY.....R. H. BUCKLEY.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,

in the Federal court, and in Frankfort,

Louisville, and Covington, and in the

Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,

Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

With the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive at St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:46 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

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Through Tickets can be had in the

Stage Offices in Danville, Bryantsville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. E. VAN DYNE,
Master of Trains.

May 4, 1863.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—tf.

F. ROBINSON.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand, and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the

72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

(From the Richmond Whig, August 27.)

The Next Yankee Congress And the War.

The action of the next Northern Congress will involve much as regards the duration of the war. The Democrats having a majority of two or three on joint ballot, will have it in their power to embarrass the administration to a degree which will materially impair its ability to prosecute the war for any protracted period. Lincoln will seek to remove every pretext for a cessation or suspension of hostilities, with a view to negotiations, by presenting a dazzling exhibit of military successes as an indication of the imminence of Southern subjugation. With this view the most stupendous efforts to achieve additional victories are being put forth. The capture of Charleston must, if possible, be effected, as the best means to gratify popular resentment at the North, and strengthen the feasibility of ultimate triumph.

The more victories Lincoln will have to recount, the lessodium will he incur should Congress make any successful move in the direction of peace. Indeed, the efforts of Congress in that direction will, it may be presumed, be seriously embarrassed by these successes. The Northern mind, sanguine when there is scarcely ground for hope, will warm up to the point of unquestionable certainty in the matter of our subjugation, under the influence of the plausible presentation by Seward, through Lincoln, of a series of facts justifying a presumption of our early subjugation. This will, to a great extent, reconcile the popular mind of the North to a continuance of the war, and render the Democracy in Congress chary of a policy antagonistic to it.

Seward will seek by every means to work on the popular mind, and, through it, on the Democracy; for the villain knows that a party aiming at ascendancy would be unwilling to run counter to the will of the majority. The tone of public sentiment at the North will be materially modified by a failure to capture Charleston. The victories at Vicksburg and Port Hudson have proved to be barren ones, and this conviction has evidently seized the Northern mind; for we find that since the first ebullition of enthusiasm passed off, scarcely a reference is made to them. As a political expedient, the fall of Charleston is all important, for it would serve as an acceptable offering to Northern resentment growing out of the part borne by South Carolina in initiating this war.

The draft was inauspicious at this era of continued success to the Northern armies, inasmuch as it is likely to counteract the conciliatory influence which these successes would otherwise exercise upon the Northern mind. A triumph or two of our armies would materially modify the tone of Northern sentiment, and open the way for a peace movement on the part of the Democrats in Congress. They would be peculiarly opportune on the eve of the assembling of that body, and nowhere would victory be more potent than in Northern Virginia, where the chief interest is centred; and Northern triumph would be deemed most effective on the plantations.

The concentration of a large body of men at this point naturally suggests the idea of a movement by and by. Public opinion is divided as to the next point of attack. It may be an advance upon Mobile, for the reduction of that place, or toward Texas, for the purpose of occupying Brownsville and endeavoring to stop the contraband trade on the Rio Grande; or once more ("just once") into the Teche and Atakapas country, to recover the lost region, to collect the crops and internal revenue, and possibly, to prepare for the election of one or two more United States Congressmen from this loyal State. There is nothing to indicate that the movement (in whatever direction) will begin between this time and to-morrow morning; and, possibly, many more Sunday morning suns may rise over the 13th and 17th army corps in peaceful occupation of their present camp.

CREDITS ON THE DRAFT.—It will be seen by the subjoined letter from Col. Fry, Provost Marshal General, to the Hon. Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, N. Y., Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The proposition contained in my letter to Governor Andrew was made to relieve a case of local hardship, and without any intention of making it general, or supposing that it would be so considered. The numerous applications made by various towns and other small organizations soon satisfied me that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find any principle of adjustment which would apply to all or even a great number of cases.

I was under the impression that the scheme devised and suggested to Gov. Seymour and others would be of some practical effect, which was to ascertain the names of men claimed to have been furnished, and compare them with the muster-in rolls on file in the War Department. In one or two instances where this has been attempted it is found to be a very extensive labor, and no adequate results have been arrived at, and the time which would be taken up with the claims of all who choose to make them would cause so much delay as to defeat the object in view, and also interfere seriously with other important business. An earnest and faithful effort has been made to carry out the plan, but the effort has brought on many difficulties and complications which I did not foresee, and developed so many obstacles which cannot be overcome, that I am at last compelled to abandon the character.

DEATH OF LORD CLYDE.—The Persia brings the news of the death of Lord Clyde, one of the most brilliant, energetic, and skillful of English Generals, better known by his simple name of Colin Campbell than by his noble title. He was born in Glasgow, and entered the English army in 1808. His services in the peninsular war, at Vimiera, Corunna, Barossa, Vitoria, and San Sebastian, at the siege of which he led the storming party, obtained for him the silver medal. He afterwards served in China and India, commanded the Highland Brigade in the battle of Alma, served through the Crimean war, promoted in 1854 to the rank of major general, and was commander of the English army in India which put down the rebellion. In coolness, vigor, experience, and daring he has probably left no equal among living British Generals.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Submission involves consequences which even defeat of an attempted usurpation of dictatorial powers would not aggravate. Resentments enough have been engendered in the public mind of the North by the tyranny of Lincoln and his associates to serve all the ends to be looked for from the most audacious acts of usurpation. This consciousness may drive Old Abe to extreme measures, and the crisis may be precipitated sooner than the most credulous could be led to believe.

We see by the late New York papers that Mayor Wood is spoken of in connection with the Speakership in the next Yankee House of Representatives. This is a favorable in-

dication of the strength of the peace party in that body.

If he is elected, a rebuke will have been administered to the administration which will prove the certain foreshadowing of a crusade of opposition which will force upon it the alternative to which we have referred. If the Democracy have to yield, then we may look for a continuance of the war to a period which it would be vain to speculate upon. Democratic defeat now will involve abolition ascendancy for four years more, and we must look to other contingencies than a change of Northern sentiment to stop this war. Northern sentiment will then be more completely under the control of Seward and Lincoln than it is now, for hope will have given way to submission, and military despotism will make a necessity.

FROM GENERAL BANKS'S DEPARTMENT.—The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. World, writing under date of Aug. 27th, says:

There has been a little change in the military force at Brashear City. The 13th Connecticut has been withdrawn and replaced by the 114th New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel Perlee, of the latter regiment, as senior officer, succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Peck in command of the Post. Frequent interviews are held with Col. Jim Major, commanding the Confederate advance on the other side of the bay. Kirby Smith is said to be fortifying at Trinity, on the Black river. The whole Confederate force in the Atakapas country is preparing for, if not expecting another advance in the fall. Herron's men have come down from Port Hudson, and are in camp at Greenville, just above this city. A very large camp, with half the 13th army corps, is on the swamps this side of Carrollton. The rest of the corps is at Camp Parapet above, and a few regiments are on the opposite side of the river.

Since the appearance of "highwaymen" in artillery uniform" on the shell road to the lake, that evening drive is not so popular as it was a while ago, and pleasure travel after dinner takes the road to Carrollton. I have seen the new camp, which extends for some distance along the road. The men are bronzed with the sun and sieve of Vicksburg, and if they were "rebels" we should say that they were very ragged and very dirty. One or two evenings since I saw a squad of five of these men going out for the night on picket duty, and four of them were barefoot. The Federal officer who was with me said: "See those damned scarecrows!" If I had said it, it would have been seditions. Herron's camp is beautiful and comfortably located in a fine oak opening. The camps have generally been selected in this vicinity with a view to the sanitary condition of the men; but swamps abound, and I know that the new comers have a general idea that magnolia birds are mosquitoes and that mosquitoes are magnolia birds; while there is a prevalent opinion that the swamp grasshoppers (which are from three to four inches in length) are Louisiana fleas. Such is English and French neutrality.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Up roar Among the Gamblers in Wall Street.

Wall street has been in an uproar during the past few days. The speculators have blown up their bubble pretty well; but it has been pricked at last. Gold has risen steadily, and Railroad Stocks have tumbled down from 10 to 15 per cent. In the elegant slang of the street "lame ducks" are plentiful, and "the slaughter of the innocents" has been terrible. Outside speculators have suffered most severely; but even the old regular operators began to totter and show signs of distress. The one or two hundred young men who have recently made fortunes of one hundred thousand dollars each by investing only a single thousand, are now penniless, having lost all their gains and their original capitals into the bargain.

The old speculators, however, have not fallen in the cold some time ago, have experienced another reverse, and again tear their hair and invoke Father Abraham, as if they did not know that it was Lazarus, not Dives, whom the old patriarch favored. There is great excitement down town, but very little sympathy among the general public. These speculators have made Wall street a gambling den, and they must accept the gambler's luck.

The occasion of this fall in stocks was the unanimous resolution of the city banks to take thirty-five millions of Secretary Chase's new loan. The market has been very feverish lately, and shrewd observers predicted that the slightest cause would create a panic.

The calculation that Europe would not require a very large amount of breadstuffs this year, and that, consequently, our railroads would lose most of their freight, did not start the panic, although it may have directed it to the Railroad Stocks, which were quoted so low that their real value as to be the weakest and most sensitive on the market.

In the past year speculation in stocks has been simply a kind of gambling. Hundred men, who knew nothing whatever of stock operations, and do not even understand the technical terms of the stock market, have been seduced by this apparently easy mode of winning a fortune rapidly. Upon depositing with some broker ten or twelve per cent. of the value of the stocks, they have become the nominal owners of a hundred shares of this or fifty shares of the other stock.

If stocks happened to rise in a day or two, these verdant people made a thousand or two of dollars, without knowing exactly how it was done. If, on the contrary, stocks happened to fall, then there was "a slaughter of the innocents," which means that these outside people lost the little money they had deposited with their brokers.

This sort of speculation is bad in itself, and dangerous when you receive a sum considerable sum to win, and lose your little stake if you happen to be beaten. The chances of the success of a greenhorn are about the same in the one case as in the other. He may be allowed to win at first, but he will be only the more completely fleeced in the end. Nine-tenths of the business in Wall street lately, has been of just this character.

DEATH OF LORD CLYDE.—The Persia brings the news of the death of Lord Clyde, one of the most brilliant, energetic, and skillful of English Generals, better known by his simple name of Colin Campbell than by his noble title. He was born in Glasgow, and entered the English army in 1808. His services in the peninsular war, at Vimiera, Corunna, Barossa, Vitoria, and San Sebastian, at the siege of which he led the storming party, obtained for him the silver medal. He afterwards served in China and India, commanded the Highland Brigade in the battle of Alma, served through the Crimean war, promoted in 1854 to the rank of major general, and was commander of the English army in India which put down the rebellion. In coolness, vigor, experience, and daring he has probably left no equal among living British Generals.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE LEWIS COUNTY CLERK KILLED BY GUERRILLAS.—The Mayville Eagle says:

We learn that there was recently a skirmish near Catlettsburg, between rebel guerrillas and a party of Home Guards, the result of which we have not ascertained. It is said that Mr. Wilson, County Court Clerk of Lewis, was shot dead, and another young man from the same county was badly wounded. It is to be hoped that the rascals will be pursued and punished. Young Wilson was an exemplary citizen, a staunch Union man, and his death will be seriously felt by his relations and the county at large. He was deservedly popular among the people of Lewis, who properly appreciated his worth.

they possess a patriotic sense of the necessity, the absolute necessity, of pressing to a victorious conclusion the war upon which we stand or fall as a nation, and of providing men and means for the purpose. I therefore rely upon their patriotism and their interest in a return of peace and prosperity to abate a little their claims for previous generosity, and, if drafted, to assume cheerfully the honor which awaits them of being the winners of the last victory.

No one appreciates more than I do the propriety of making and even insisting upon having due credit allowed for the services already rendered and the sacrifices already endured, but in attempting this it will not do to yield the great point of providing means of making a speedy termination of the war, and a thousand men now may save the necessity of calling for ten thousand in future.

It is proper for me to inform you also that the Secretary of War has decided that he has no authority under the laws of Congress to deduct the surplus of volunteers which may have been furnished by towns from the quota now ordered by draft from those towns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

THE REBEL TRADE AT MATAMORAS.—The officers of the Government steamer Bermuda, which arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, state that while on blockading duty at the mouth of the Rio Grande river they had ample opportunity to observe the manner of foreign trade with the rebels. They say:

The port of Matamoras is a Mexican importing and exporting city. The rebels use it as the chief city of the cotton trade of the South. The cotton is conveyed across the Rio Grande to Matamoras. The merchant vessels of France and England clear for Matamoras and anchor in the stream. Tugs carrying fifty or sixty bales of cotton then come from the city, and the cotton is hoisted on board the vessels in neutral waters. While the Bermuda lay off the Rio Grande a fleet of merchantmen were in the river, and continual line of tugs passed to and fro. The steamers thus receive their cargoes, and leave the river. They carry contraband cargoes, but the meteor flag of England or the lilies of France floats from the mast-head. The United States gunboats may approach, but they cannot take the vessels in custody and confiscate her cargo. The blockading squadron, the Princes Royal and others, lie off Matamoras but they are powerless to stop the neutral traffic. Over the blue waves go the merchantmen, and they reach London, Liverpool, or the French ports of entry. There a cargo of supplies, provisions, clothing, shoes, every article that the Confederate needs, is shipped; the prows again turned seaward; the course is directed towards the Mexican Gulf, and the cargo is landed at Matamoras. Such is English and French neutrality.

[New York Post.]

PROGRESS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA.—The London Saturday Review says:

The religious side of India is prosaic. There are no wholesale conversions—none of the miraculous successes, reported or fabled of Xavier—no splendid triumph of Protestantism. Things go on very soberly in the India of real life. The bishops are almost entirely occupied in setting a decent example to the growing ranks of Indians, nuns, and missionaries. The native mind does not seem to have any place or longing for a new religion. If there is any success of Christianity teaching in India, certainly the success of Romanism among the half-castes is among the most noticeable. What is done is a real and permanent sort by Protestants is the patient, slow work of schools and stations, which unquestionably produce some valuable results, although on a tiny scale, and although both the teachers and the taught remain like a little flock of neglected aliens among the mass of a contemptuous and indifferent population.

[New York Post.]

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, I, William Graham, and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

[New York Post.]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I,

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 2d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Sept. 2, 1863—w&t&m.

Administratrix Sale.

A administratrix of Dr. E. G. Hambleton, deceased,

On Monday, September 21st, 1863,

(being county court day.) I will offer for sale, at the late residence of decedent, in Frankfort, some excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of good quantity. Fine marble vases, handsome pictures, a dental chair, and several dental instruments cases of fine quantity.

TERMS OF SALE—Will be made known on the day of sale.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. HAMBLETON, Administratrix.

August 31st, 1863—td.

Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of A. T. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and save costs.

HUGH RODMAN, Assignee.

Frankfort, August 10, 1863—2m.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

SESSION OF 1863—64.

THE regular Course of Instruction in this Institution will open on MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, and continue four months. Clinical Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

FLORAL HALL—Domestic Manufactures of Wool and Cotton, Needle-Work, Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, Heliographs, Grains and Seeds, Garden Products, Fruits, Flowers, Dairy and Pantry, Wines, &c.

ADMITTANCE—Footmen 25 cts; Man and Horse 35 cts; Buggy, Horse, and Driver 50 cts; Buggy, Two Horses, and Driver 75 cts; Carriage, Two Horses, and Driver \$1; each additional passenger 25 cts.

No money received at the gates.

August 19, 1863—td.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are no necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is another farm near by of 200 ACRES, which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863—3m*.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.

J. B. TEMPLE.

Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—td.

Dwelling Houses For Sale.

TWO desirable DWELLING HOUSES, centrally located, in Frankfort, for sale. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALTZELL, Frankfort, or Dr. JOHN GOODMAN,

Cor. 3d and Walnut Sts., Louisville, Ky.

August 19, 1863—td.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

Governor Bramlette's Inaugural.—The National Intelligencer, of Sep. 8th, says we gave a day or two ago a brief telegraphic notice of the able and patriotic inaugural speech of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, and to-day have the pleasure of inserting the greater portion of that interesting address—the more interesting from the peculiarly trying position and noble course of that great-hearted State, worthy of the character and memory of her renowned sons. Clay and Crittenden.

It has been stated that John Spear, an editor at Lawrence, Kansas, was killed in the late massacre. This is a mistake, two of his sons are missing, but Mr. Spear himself escaped, and has reached Medina, Ohio.

We understand that Capt. Streeter, lately an officer in the U. S. Volunteers from Ohio, has been arrested, at Medina, Ohio, for the murder of the Coy family. The circumstances of this aggravated murder were recently published in the Cincinnati papers. We learn that but little doubt is entertained of Streeter's guilt.

The Louisville Journal says, the evacuation of Chattanooga by Gen. Bragg and of Knoxville by Gen. Buckner, without a battle or even a show of resistance, cannot fail to have a most disheartening influence upon the minds of the rebel soldiers already disheartened to the verge of despair. When the rank and file of the Confederate armies, after all the promises, the threats, the preparations, and the vaunting of the leaders, and after all the weary toils of months and months in digging ditches and constructing breastworks, find themselves ordered to retreat as often as the Federal troops advance, driven from pillar to post all over the South, their iron works, in a conversation with his manager, of which we find a report in the N. Y. Tribune, the rebel General Early regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in the Libby," said the manager. "No, sir," said the General; "I would hang him on the spot and divide his bones and send them to the several States as curiosities."

The rebels in their late incursion into Pennsylvania were very anxious to capture Hon. Thad. Stevens; failing in this they burnt his iron works. In a conversation with his manager, of which we find a report in the N. Y. Tribune, the rebel General Early regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in the Libby," said the manager. "No, sir," said the General; "I would hang him on the spot and divide his bones and send them to the several States as curiosities."

The bed of Og was twenty-seven feet long and seven feet broad. The height of half-starved and half-naked, thousands of them cannot fail to feel deeply that the miserable and cruel mockery of rebellion should cease and the old and happy order of things be restored. The mutinous spirit lately so troublesome among the rebel troops must inevitably become fiercer and more uncontrollable than ever. Thousand will prefer to be rebels against the rebellion rather than be rebels longer against the Union. The number of desertions will be increased and multiplied. "Lo! the end cometh."

Gen. McClellan, after being made to wait an unconscionable time, will probably be permitted to print his report at his own expense.

General Crittenden occupies Chattanooga, and General Shackelford occupies Cumberland Gap. Hurrah for Kentucky, Kentucky's brave Generals, and the Union!

GENERAL GRANT'S CHARACTER.—Major E. D. Osborn, formerly of Rochester, a member of General Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character. He says: "If you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a chaplain than a general, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely uses intoxicating liquors; more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under; cool to excess when others lose nerve; always hopeful, always undisturbed, never failing to accomplish what he underakes just as he expects to. I have known him intimately—have been a part of his household for two years, and am not mistaken in my estimate of his character."

THE "BEAM" AND THE "MOTE".—The National Intelligencer, of Sep. 8th, says an Ohio journal remarks upon the "tenacity of prejudice" in Kentucky which opposes the enrollment of free negroes in the ranks of the army. The "prejudice" in Kentucky which revolts at raising the negro to an equality with the white race by admitting him to the honorable profession of arms, is the result of feeling imbibed in childhood, which habit and the presence of negro slaves make a second nature. But the "prejudice" should not excite the special wonder of our Cincinnati contemporaries, seeing that in adjacent States where negro slavery never existed, and where the people might be supposed to be exempt from the prejudice so deeply rooted in a slave community, free negroes are not permitted to come at all.

The Paris (Ky.) Flag says: "About \$8,000 of the money stolen from the Bank of Carrollton, Ky., has been found in the road, about six miles from this place. At this point the robbers broke open the box containing the gold, divided the spoils, and dispersed in small squads in different directions. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery, but nearly all of them have been discharged for want of evidence."

The next Legislature of Iowa will elect a Senator of the United States, in place of Hon. James W. Grimes, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1865.

The St. Louis Union states that the force now advancing on Little Rock consists of about 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry—the cavalry under Gen. Davidson, and the whole expedition under command of Major General Steele.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]
The President and his Emancipation
Proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

All persons enlisting under the act of Congress providing for the raising and organizing a force of 20,000 men for the defense of Kentucky, shall be paid one month's pay in advance, the payment to be made under the direction of the Paymaster General of the State of Kentucky, upon the organization and muster of the Company to which the recruit may be attached, by a regular authorized United States mustering officer.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General Ky. Vols.

PAY-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

To facilitate the execution of the above order, Captains of Companies, as soon as organized and mustered into the United States service, are requested to send to this office, a copy of their muster-in roll, certified by the Mustering Officer. No payment will be made until this order is fully complied with.

W. T. SCOTT,
Pay-Master Gen. Ky. Vol's.

JAMES ISLAND, August 23, 1863.

To Gen. Beauregard—Dear Sir: I respectfully ask you to allow the United States forces under my command to occupy Charleston. GEN. GILMORE.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23, 1863.
To Gen. Gilmore—Dear Sir: You shan't. G. T. BEAUREGARD.
To Gen. G. T. Beauregard—Dear Sir: I shall. GEN. GILMORE.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9.
Gen. Burnside with a portion of his troops arrived here this morning from Knoxville, after a rapid march, and the Gap with the rebel forces stationed there were unconditionally surrendered this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.
A despatch to the Times, dated Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9th, says General Frazer with two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery surrendered at four o'clock today to General Burnside's advance under General Shackelford. Our forces are now in possession of the Gap.

WASHINGTON, September 10.
The following was received here this afternoon:

DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, HEADQ'R'S IN THE FIELD,
MORES ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 7.
To Major-General H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counter scarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low water tide. About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the town, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cummings Point in small boats.

Captured despatches show that the Fort was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men, and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200.

Fort Wagner, a work of the most formidable kind, and its bomb-proof shelter capable of holding 1,800 men, remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.
A despatch to the Gazette from Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6th, says the great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—a great bloodless victory. The campaign was skillfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements, the rebels were taken unawares and fled before us without destroying their property. At London they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee regiment broke them to fragments. Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a large number of cars were captured there.

The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of people of every age, sex, color, and condition lined the way with shouts and tears, intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme. Burnside addressed the soldiers and people, and assured them of protection, and that while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government. Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their suffering, and announced its termination. Col. Sanders was called out amid shouts of welcome.

Col. Gilbert is appointed Military Governor and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

A second dispatch says our right wing is in easy reach of Rosecrans' left.

The rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the last moment.

The march of 250 miles was a hard one, but made in good order.

Our trains are all up in good shape.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The following report from Gen. Burnside concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap has been received at headquarters:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.
To Gen. H. W. Halleck, etc.:

I have telegraphed you of our movements to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing three locomotives and twenty additional cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place in person to reinforce Gen. Shackelford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry, Col. De Courcy being on the Kentucky side with a brigade, which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place—sixty miles—in fifty hours. The garrison here, consisting of over two thousand men and fourteen pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M. to-day, without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

The following telegram has been received via San Francisco, Sept. 7th:

Legation of the United States, Japan, York-shire, July 24th.—Sir: On the 26th of June the American steamer Pembroke was attacked by vessels of the Prince of Nagot. On the 16th of July the commander of the Wyoming blew up his steamer, sunk a ten-gun brig, and engaged six batteries, with a loss of four men killed and seven wounded. A French gunboat was fired into on the 7th of July, and a Dutch sloop-of-war on the 11th, at the same place. On the 20th of July, the French Admiral destroyed one of these batteries.

(Signed) ROBERT A. PRIME.

United States Minister Resident.

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 31.

Gen. Green Clay Smith.—The Cincinnati Enquirer understands that this officer has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of heavy artillery and a regiment of infantry. He will commence recruiting in Covington immediately.

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STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is **AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is **FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, 111,908 05

Hartford & P. F. Ry., Mortgag'd Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver.) M'tgag'd B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 23,000 27,750 00

Michigan, E. & N. I. R. R., (G' Mort.) M'tgag'd B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (S. Mort.) M'tgag'd B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. El. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dist. Co., Mortgag'd Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & L. & W. Co., M'tgag'd Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgag'd Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgag'd Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,300 00

Michigan Central R. Co., M'tgag'd Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 p. cent., semi-annual int., 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Waters) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 p. r. c., quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 26,000 28,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, [1852 & 1858.] 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual int., 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [August,] 73-10 p. r. c., semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest, 31,000 25,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. c., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 76,000 45,600 00

David B. Murray, Cloverb'reg county, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,690 15,886 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co., Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co., Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens B'k Stock, Waters, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stamford B'k Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle B'k Stock, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Revere B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund B'k Stock, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 18,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Merchant's Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k Stock, Phila., 20,000 22,800 00

140 Shares Anna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 21,600 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

100 Shares Hartford B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Marcht's & Manufacturers B'k Stock, H'd, C. 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Cong. Riv. B'k Stock, Hartf'd, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

80 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

80 Shares Broadwater & Drotter B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00

100 Shares Hanover B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares M'chans B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau B'k Stock, New York City, 30,000 31,800 00
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00
200 Shares B'k of North America, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City, 20,000 20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k Stock, New York City, 10,000 10,600 00
500 Shares Phelps B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00
Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total Liabilities, \$142,735 95
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
HARTFORD COUNTY, }
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucas J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, deposes and says, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 21 day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.]

No. 29, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the AETNA Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has fled in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, I, M. W. FINNELL, as Agent of the AETNA Insurance Company, do hereby license and permit him to remain in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and year above written.

JULY 2, 1863.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.]

John W. FINNELL, Auditor.

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